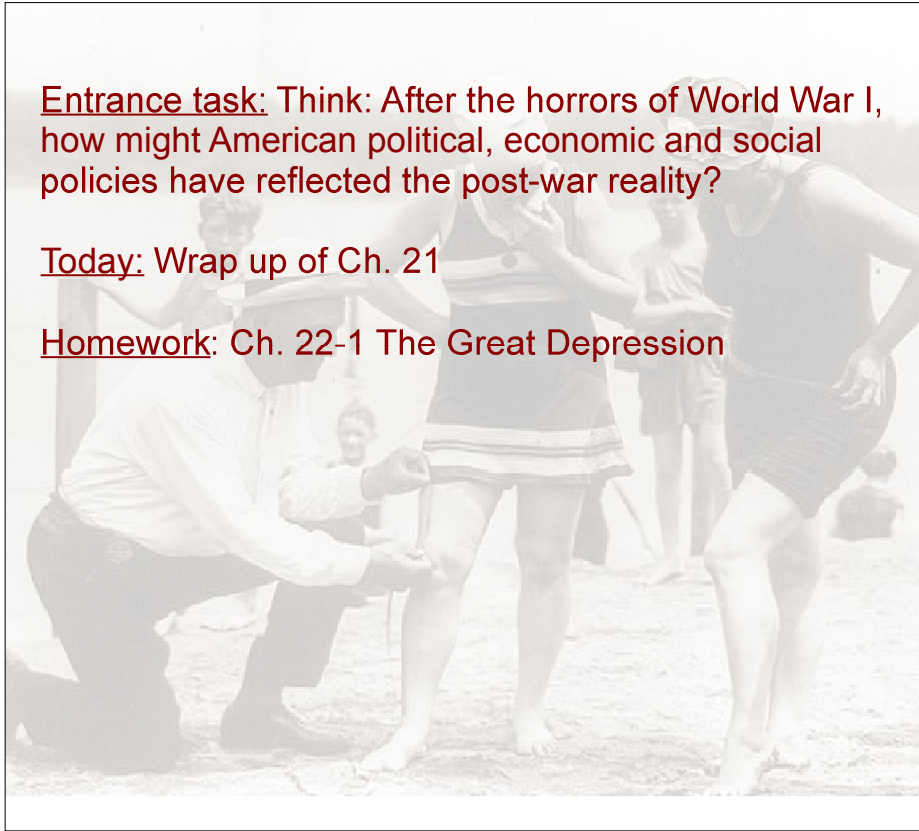


Entrance task: Think: After the horrors of World War I, how might American political, economic and social policies have reflected the post-war reality?

Today: Wrap up of Ch. 21

Homework: Ch. 22-1 The Great Depression



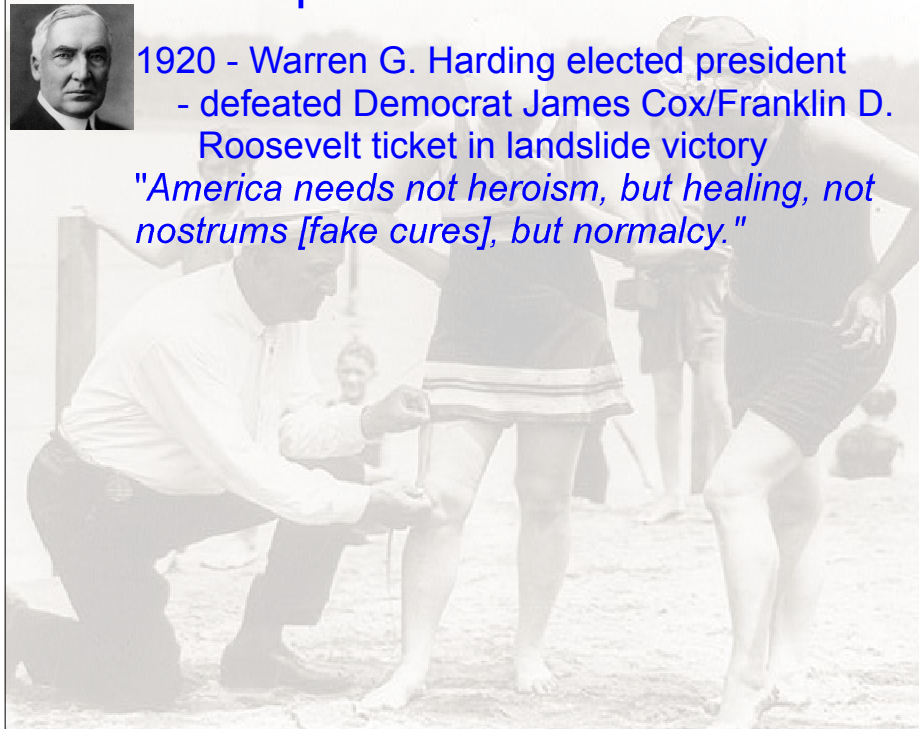
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## A Republican Decade



1920 - Warren G. Harding elected president  
- defeated Democrat James Cox/Franklin D. Roosevelt ticket in landslide victory

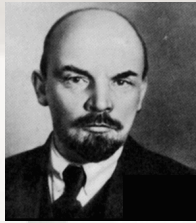
*"America needs not heroism, but healing, not nostrums [fake cures], but normalcy."*



Mar 28-7:55 AM

## The Red Scare

The Russian Revolution - Nov. 1917



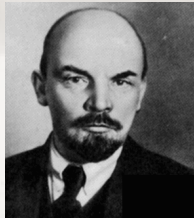
- established the first communist state
- all land, industry, farms, transportation, etc. put under government ownership
- 1918-1920 - Civil War in Russia between the *Reds* and *Whites*



Mar 28-7:55 AM

## The Red Scare

### COMMUNISM



- \* no private ownership
- \* single party state
- \* no individual rights
- \* worldwide goal to spread
- \* hostile to US beliefs and values



Mar 28-7:55 AM

## The Red Scare

**Schenck v. US - 1919 Supreme Court decision**

- WWI opponent Schenck mailed letters to urge men not to report to duty & was convicted of breaking the Espionage Act
- Court ruled the govt. was justified in silencing free speech when there is a "clear & present danger" to the nation.



Mar 28-7:55 AM

## What's really the scary thing about the Red Scare?

**The Palmer Raids - set up by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer to identify groups whose activities posed a "clear and present danger"**

**Targets included Communists, socialists, anarchists - anyone suspected of being a "subversive"**



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## The Red Scare

### Sacco and Vanzetti

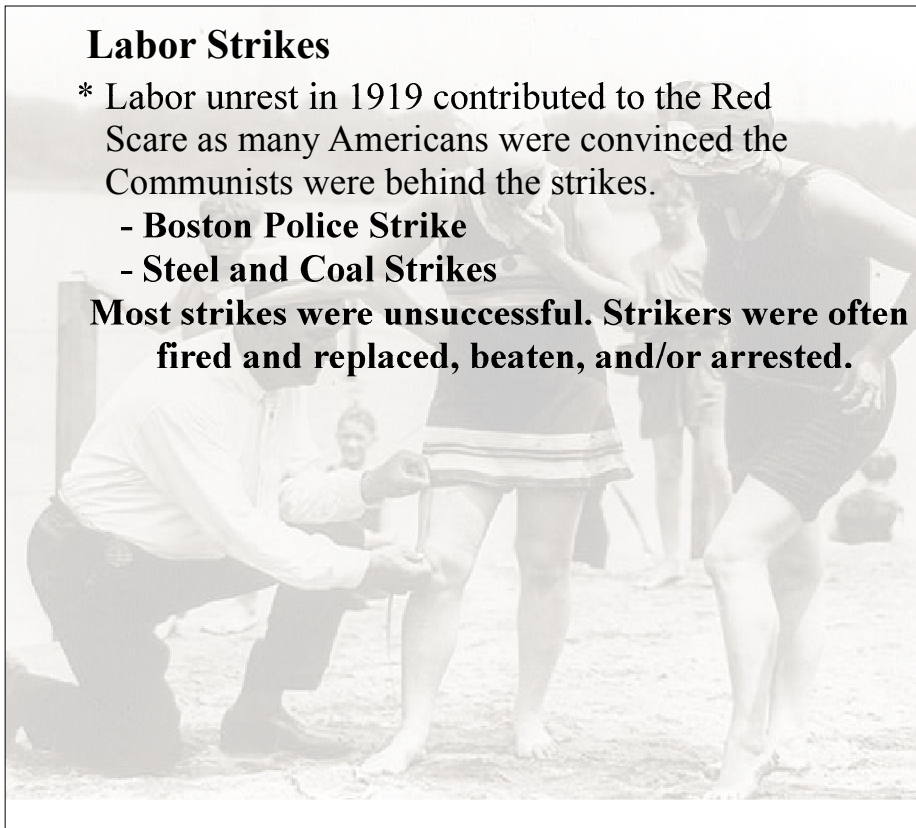
- \* Two Italian immigrants arrested for a crime involving robbery and murder
- \* Their gun matched that used in the crime
- \* Many Americans believed they were accused because they were immigrants
- \* Both were convicted & sentenced to death



Mar 28-7:55 AM

### Labor Strikes

- \* Labor unrest in 1919 contributed to the Red Scare as many Americans were convinced the Communists were behind the strikes.
    - Boston Police Strike
    - Steel and Coal Strikes
- Most strikes were unsuccessful. Strikers were often fired and replaced, beaten, and/or arrested.**



Mar 28-7:55 AM



## Post-War Attitudes and Influence on Politics, Social Values, and the Economy

- \* **Politics:** Isolationism
- \* **Social values:** The Red Scare, Prohibition, Women's suffrage, changing demographics, religious revival, racial tensions
- \* **Economics:** Laissez-faire, consumer economy, assembly line production

Mar 28-7:55 AM

ISSUE	CAUSE	EFFECTS
<b>Development of the Consumer Economy</b>	<b>Ch. 21-2</b> Post-war economic recovery gave people higher buying power with better wages	Beginning of credit purchases (installment plans)  Growth of electric power as new products were introduced
<b>Development of the Model T and Fords Assembly Line system of production</b>	People had money to invest (lots of millionaires) and money to spend	<i>Democratized</i> the automobile by producing them at affordable prices. (\$490 in 1914, \$390 in 1915)
<b>Industrial growth</b>	One thing leads to another - many new industries developed because of the automobile.  Republican laissez-faire policies helped business grow with no govt interference	American industries nearly doubled their value between 1919-1929, power of monopolies declined due to competition  Auto, steel, oil, electrical industries thrived

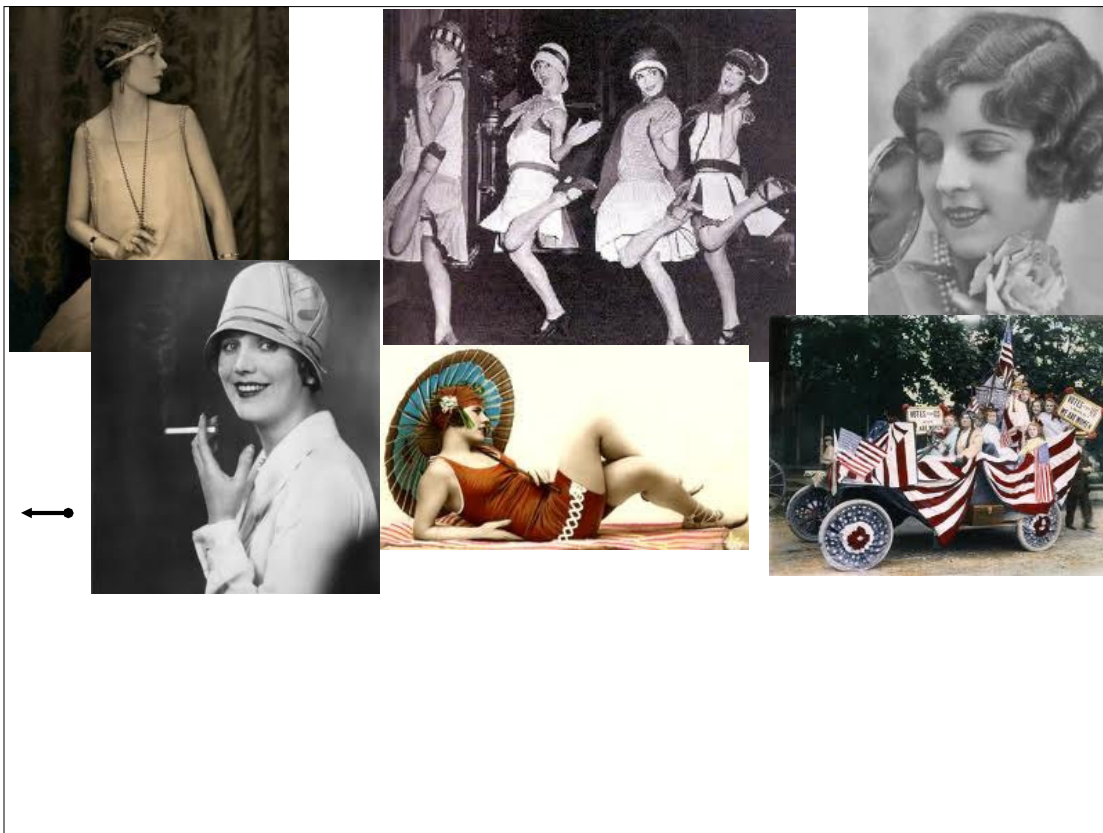
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Sacco and VanZetti  
 Ku Klux Klan revival  
 Model T assembly line  
 Prosperity of the 1920s  
 Scopes "Monkey" Trial  
 Flappers & Style

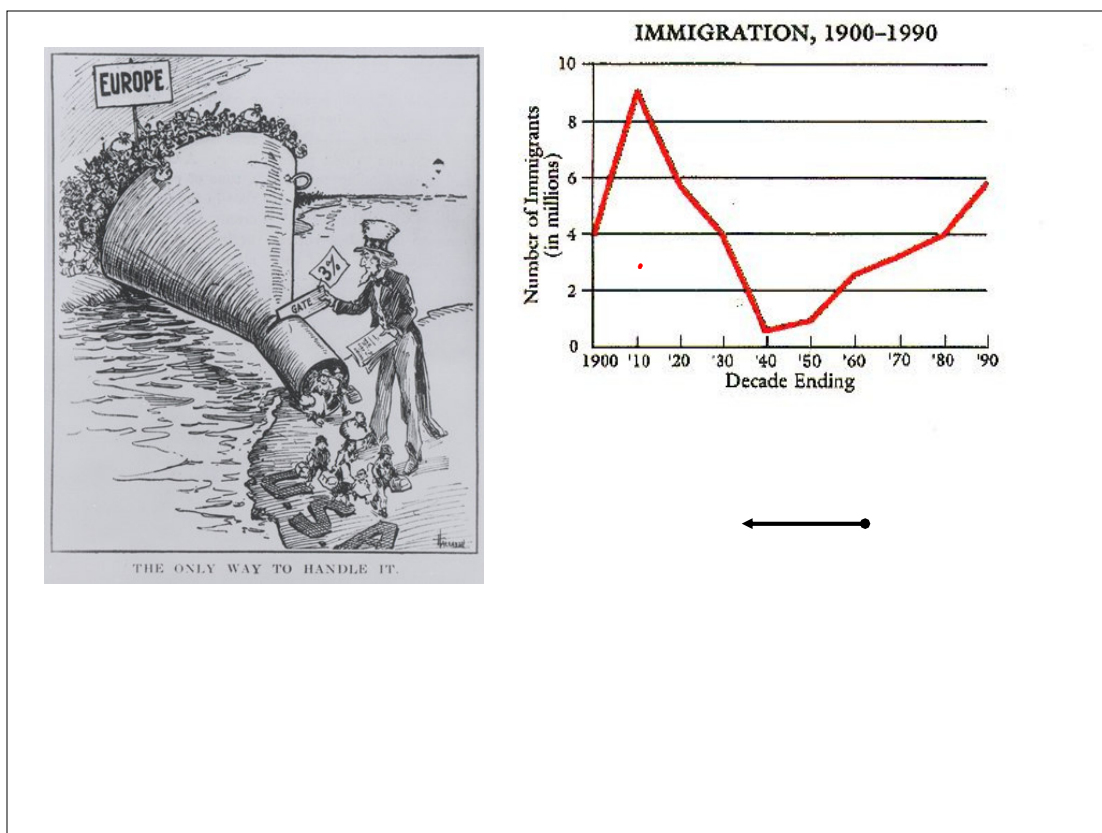
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Ch. 21-3	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION/EXAMPLES	EFFECTS
★	<b>Changing role of women</b>	Wardrobe changed - shorter hemlines, shorter hair, more make-up, public smoking/drinking, single women joined the workforce, suffrage	Women still had a minor role in politics, and were restricted to low level jobs  Change happened, but slowly
★	<b>Changing demographics</b>	1920s - Americans moved away from the countryside to cities  Great Migration of African Americans to the north  Industrial boom drew people north	African Americans' presence in the north increased from 7% in 1860 to 20% by 1930  Increased number of Mexican & Canadian immigrants due to quotas on Europeans to fill low-paying jobs  Suburbs grew as transportation systems were developed
★	<b>American heroes of the 1920s</b>	People were fascinated with heroes who reflected the values of the pre-war 'good old days.'	America celebrated the feats of her heroes such as Lucky Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, and sports heroes like Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, and Gertrude Ederle

Mar 28-7:55 AM



Mar 12-7:57 PM



Mar 12-8:19 PM



Babe Ruth



Jack Dempsey



1650118 www.fotosearch.com  
Suzanne Lenglen



Jim Thorpe

"Lucky" Charles Lindberg

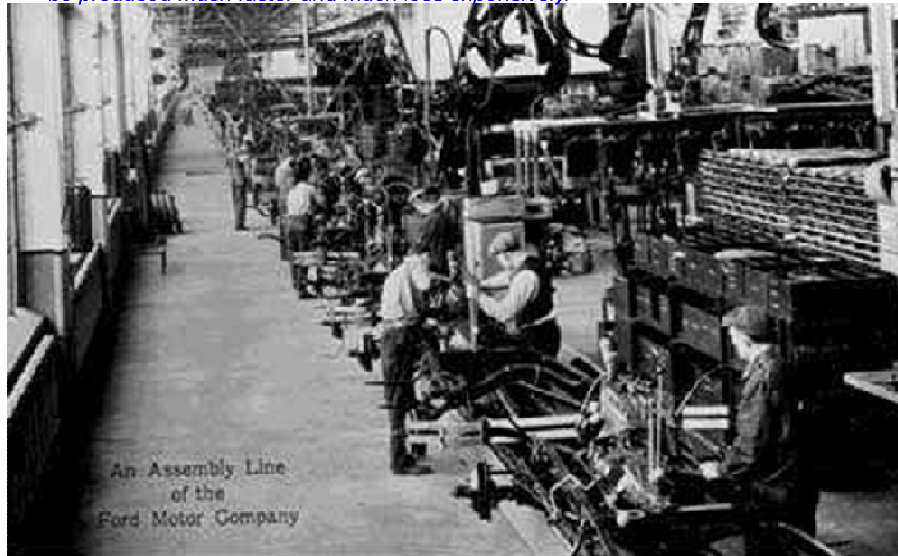


Amelia Earhart



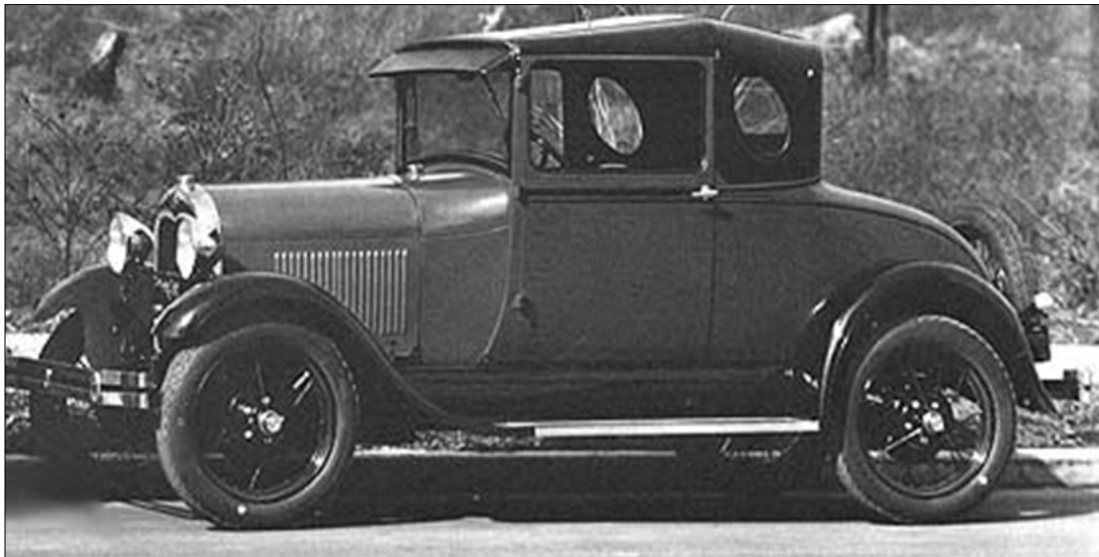
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*Thanks to the success of the assembly line, automobiles were now able to be produced much faster and much less expensively.*



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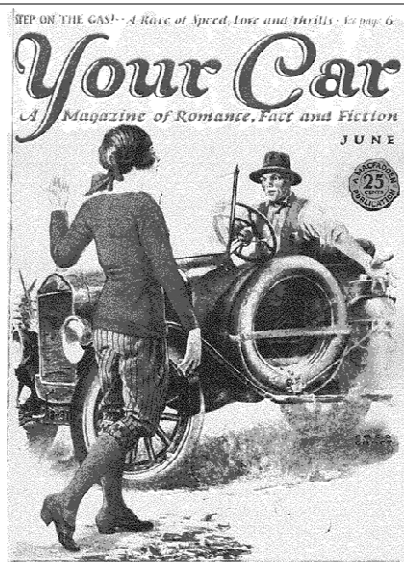




1929 Business Coupe

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*A new culture based  
on the automobile  
was soon to develop.*



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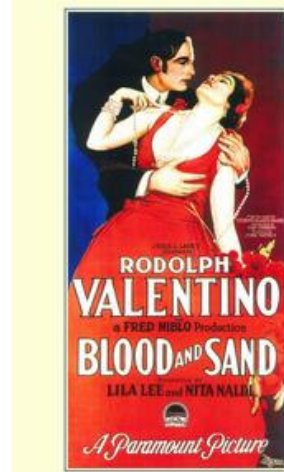
Ch. 21-4

ISSUE	KEY PEOPLE/PLACES/THINGS	EFFECT ON SOCIETY
★ Mass Media - Movies	Hollywood <i>The Jazz Singer</i> - the first "talkie"	Helped foster a national culture Hugely popular - 80% of population saw movies weekly
★ Mass Media - Newspapers	William Randolph Hearst - controlled more than 20 city newspapers New York Times Papers got bigger, chains developed	Helped create a common culture People shared the same info, read about the same events, and were influence by the same ideas
★ Mass Media - Radio	Grew tremendously between 1920-22 from 1 to over 500 stations Networks such as NBC played the same programming	Became a medium for the masses, who listened to jokes, commercials, shows, sporting events, religious services, news, etc.

Mar 28-7:55 AM

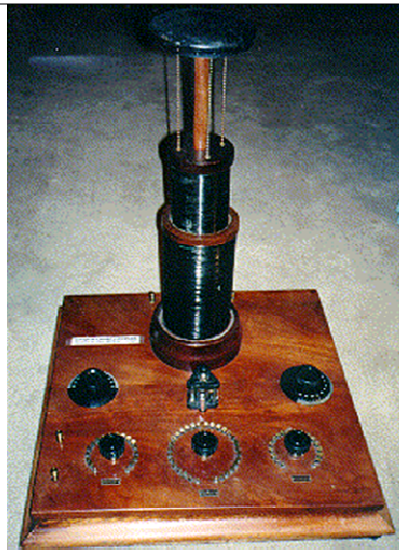
The image displays three historical newspaper clippings. The top left clipping is from the **New York Times**, dated Wednesday, September 25, 1919, for two cents. The main headline reads: **EIGHT WHITE SOX PLAYERS ARE INDICTED ON CHARGE OF FIXING 1919 WORLD SERIES; CICCOTTE GOT \$10,000 AND JACKSON \$5,000**. Other headlines include 'Yankee Owners Give Praise to Conkley And Offer Him Use of Their Whole Team' and 'COMISKEY SUSPENDS THEM'. The top right clipping is an advertisement for **HEARST NEWSPAPERS**, featuring an eagle logo and the text 'Read by more than 20,000,000 people in 18 Key Cities of the United States... What a Market for Automobiles and Automobile Accessories!'. The bottom center clipping is from the **NEW CASTLE NEWS**, dated Tuesday, September 22, 1920. The main headline is **TERRIFIC EXPLOSION WRECKS BANKING HOUSE OF MO...**, with sub-headlines 'PROFITEERING RESTAURANTS MUST CUT DOWN PR...', '24 Dead And 200 Injured', and 'With Chances That Death Record Will Mount Higher'.

Mar 12-8:35 PM



Mar 12-8:31 PM

***Improvements in  
radios helped make  
the world a smaller  
place as information  
could now be  
transmitted to the  
awaiting public.***



Mar 12-8:51 PM



Mar 12-8:42 PM

Genre	KEY PEOPLE	WAY IN WHICH IT EXPRESSED THE ERA
MUSIC	<p>the Jelly Roll Marton Band</p> <p>Louis Armstrong</p> <p>Duke Ellington - bandleader, composer, arranger</p> <p>Jazz Clubs in NYC - the Cotton Club, Saratoga Club</p> <p>George Gershwin</p>	<p>Jazz - syncopation, improvisation</p> <p>It reflected the freedom from the restraints of the world and rebellion against all that had led the world into the horror of the Great War</p>

Mar 12-2:35 PM



<b>PAINTING</b>	Edward Hopper Rockwell Kent Georgia O'Keeffe	- Their work showed the rougher side of the nation  - Her simplicity of natural beauties helped people recall a more peaceful time
<b>LITERATURE</b>	Sinclair Lewis  Eugene O'Neill  The Lost Generation (F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway)	The Lost Generation writers felt the world lacked moral values - they were disillusioned Some left the US

Mar 12-7:47 PM

## The Harlem Renaissance

DEFINE	CHARACTERISTICS	LASTING IMPACT
Harlem Renaissance - Between 1914-1930 Harlem became the home of an African-American literary awakening and the national center for jazz	African American writers and musicians fed on the accomplishments of others there to create a culture that soared	Some of the most renowned AA writers in the US were part of this Renaissance in NYC's Harlem



5 min. summary



2:19 min.  
The Jazz Age & Harlem Renaissance

Mar 30-1:30 PM

ISSUE DEFINE/DESCRIBE	KEY PEOPLE/GROUPS/ OTHER	EFFECTS ON SOCIETY
<b>Ch. 21-5</b>  <b>Prohibition</b> <b>18th Amendment</b> <b>Banned the use of alcohol</b>	<b>Volstead Act 1919 - passed by Congress to enforce the 18th Amendment, but mostly ignored</b>  <b>Al Capone - A notorious Chicago gangster who was able to use his illegal gains to bribe police, city officials, judges and politicians. He was targeted by the FBI, and was finally convicted of tax evasion</b>  <b>J. Edgar Hoover - Head of the FBI and dedicated to fighting organized crime during the 1920s.</b>	<b>Bootleggers - Suppliers of illegal alcohol</b>  <b>Speakeasies - Illegal bars that served alcohol during the 1920s - Had restricted access - secret knock!</b>  <b>Organized Crime - Efficient groups that controlled the illegal distribution of alcohol, as well as other illegal acts such as gambling, prostitution, and racketeering. (i.e. the Mafia)</b>

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<b>Fundamentalism</b> <b>Religious traditionalists who believed the Bible was literal truth</b> <b>Many preached against the growing role of science and technology in life</b>	<b>Billy Sunday - Fundamentalist preacher who held revivals attended by close to 100 million people</b>	<b>Scopes Trial - Trial in Tenn. resulting from science teacher John Scopes, who violated a Fundamentalist-inspired law that had prevented the teaching of evolution. He did it anyway.</b>  <b>Highly publicized trial</b>  <b>Scopes admitted guilt in teaching evolution, but the case reflected the clash between traditional &amp; modern beliefs</b>
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Racial tensions	<p><b>Red Summer - Summer of 1919 - as violence erupted against African Americans in many US cities where their presence had more than doubled between 1910 and 1919</b></p> <p><b>race riots 1919 - Began when a black boy accidentally floated into a 'white only' swimming area near Chicago. The boy was stoned and drowned</b></p> <p><b>Col. William J. Simmons - Methodist preacher from Atlanta who revived the KKK, which now also targeted Jews, Catholics, immigrants and others.</b></p> <p><b>KKK</b></p>	<p><b>NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - worked to protect African Americans' safety and right to vote</b></p> <p><b>Garvey Movement - Led by Garvey, he urged AA to return to 'Motherland Africa'</b></p> <p><b>Jailed on fraud charges</b></p>
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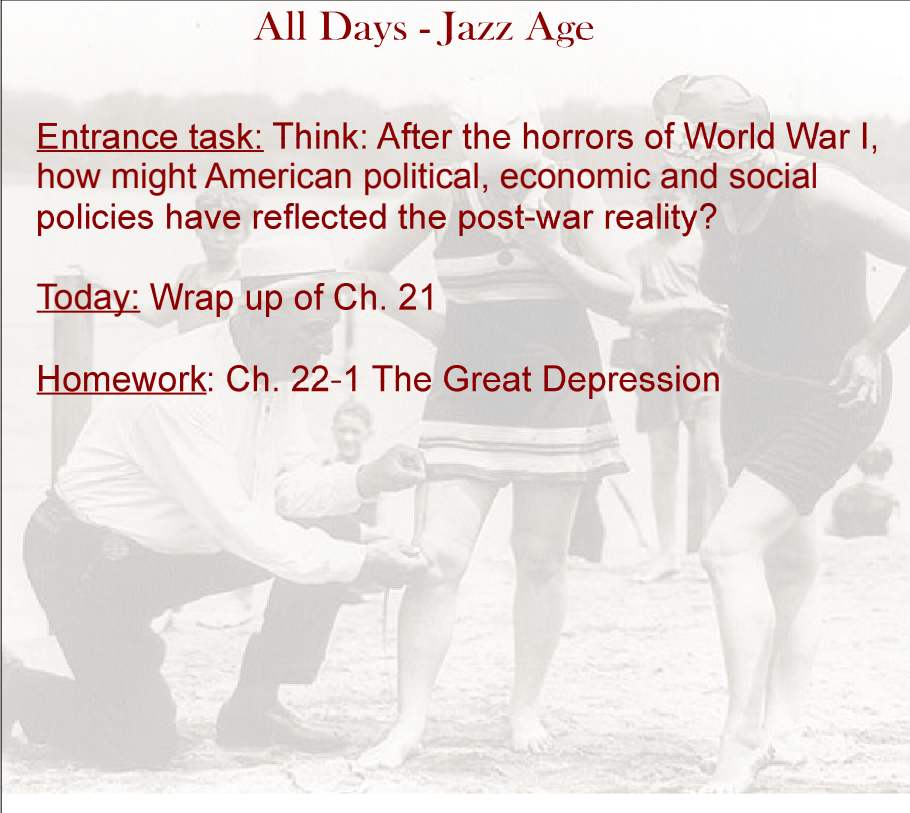
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**All Days - Jazz Age**

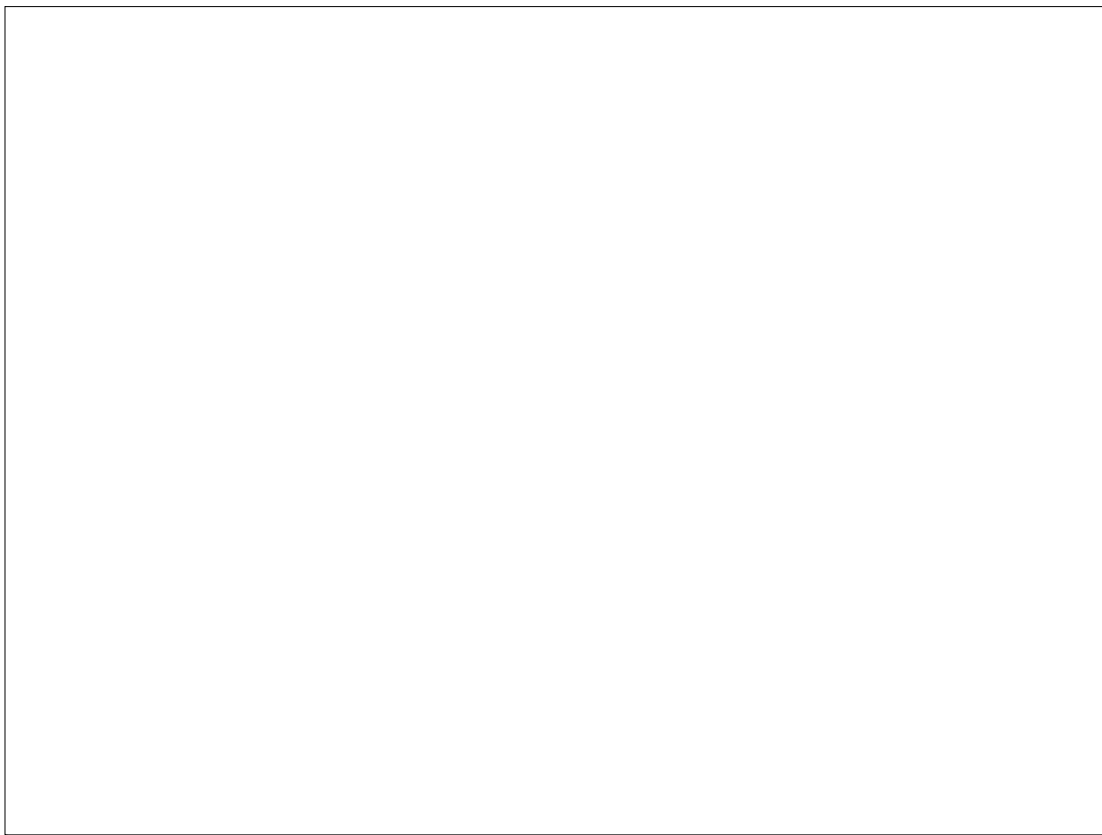
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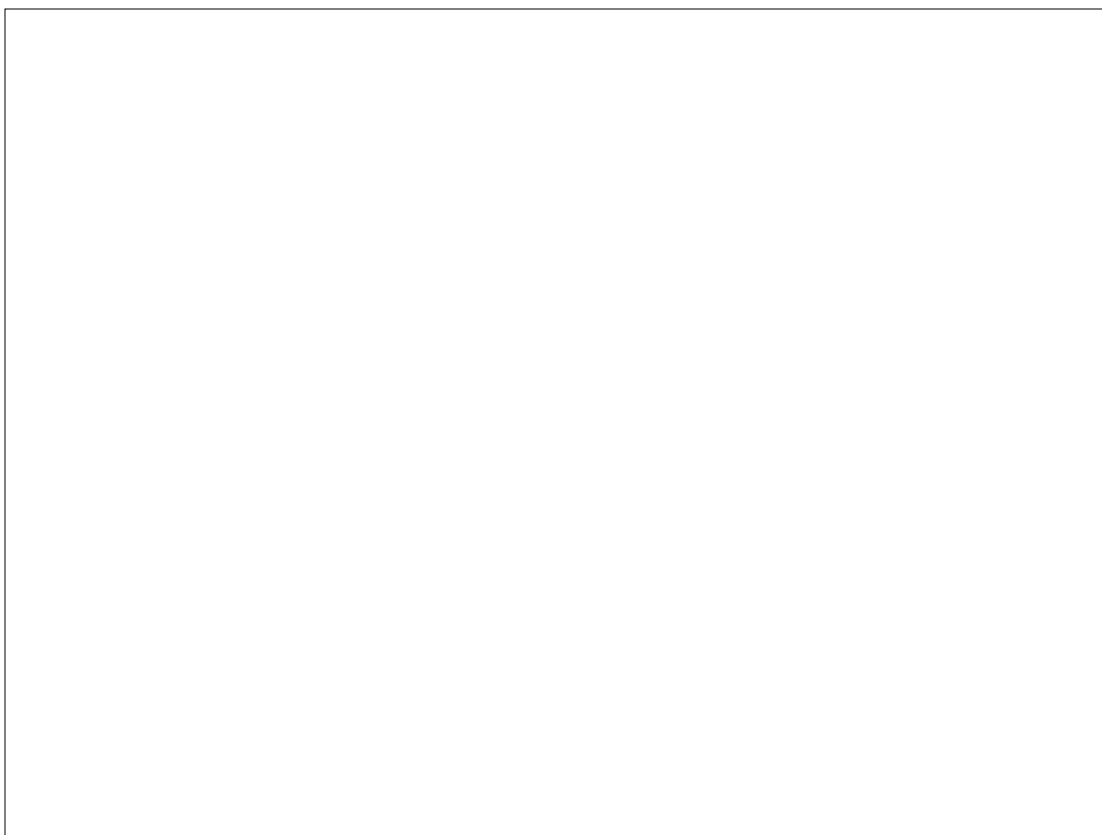
Homework: Ch. 22-1 The Great Depression



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